

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 19th January 1889.

CONTENTS:

| | Page. | | Page. |
|---|-------|--|-------|
| I.—FOREIGN POLITICS. | | (f)—Questions affecting the land— | |
| The Chittagong expedition | 43 | The working of the Bengal Tenancy Act ... | 46 |
| Amir Abdur Rahman | ib. | | |
| Sikkim | ib. | | |
| II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION. | | (g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation— | |
| (a)—Police— | | Reductions in the Jamalpore Locomotive Office ... | ib. |
| Ruffians in Chittagong Town | ib. | | |
| The Bankura Police | ib. | (h)—General— | |
| Mr. Stack, the late District Superintendent of Police, Singbhoom | ib. | Government servants of bad moral character ... | 47 |
| | | Government and the Mahomedans ... | ib. |
| (b)—Working of the Courts— | | Mr. Goodricke, Collector of Calcutta ... | ib. |
| Nil. | | The outstill system in Assam ... | ib. |
| | | Lord Lansdowne and the Simla Exodus ... | ib. |
| (c)—Jails— | | The execution of Suddhabodh Bhattacharyya ... | ib. |
| Nil. | | The Berhampore Infantry Barracks ... | ib. |
| | | Illicit sale of liquor at Palashan in Burdwan ... | 48 |
| (d)—Education— | | The Inland Emigration Act in Assam ... | ib. |
| Inspecting pundits in Chittagong | ib. | The Arms Act | ib. |
| Grants in aid of <i>tols</i> | 44 | The Simla Exodus | ib. |
| The Calcutta School Book Society | ib. | Sanitary improvement with borrowed money ... | ib. |
| Selection of text-books by the Inspectors of Schools ... | ib. | Mr. Goodricke | ib. |
| Sir Alfred Croft and Baboo Pratap Chandra Majumdar ... | ib. | Reduction of newspaper postage | ib. |
| Passed students of normal schools | ib. | Mr. Caine and the <i>Englishman</i> newspaper on the outstill system ... | 49 |
| The Seebpore Engineering College workshop ... | 45 | | |
| (e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration— | | III.—LEGISLATIVE. | |
| Sale of adulterated ghee in Calcutta | ib. | The Coronership of Calcutta | ib. |
| Official interference in mofussil municipalities ... | ib. | The Madras Coroner's Bill | ib. |
| The Government on municipal administration ... | ib. | The Hon'ble Maung On, C.I.E., as a Member of the Viceregal Council ... | ib. |
| Public health in Berhampore | 46 | A new member of the Bengal Council | 50 |
| | | IV.—NATIVE STATES. | |
| | | Nil. | |

| | Page. | | Page. |
|---|-------|---|-------|
| V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE. | | URIYA PAPERS. | |
| The condition of the people within the Satahata thana in Midnapore | 50 | Christian residents near the Pooree Temple ... | 54 |
| VI.—MISCELLANEOUS. | | Railway for Orissa ... | ib. |
| Small-pox at Itana in Mymensingh ... | ib. | Native Princes and the British Residents ... | ib. |
| The Congress at Allahabad ... | ib. | Lord Dufferin's speech in Calcutta ... | ib. |
| The Fort of Chunar ... | 51 | Village <i>Abadhans</i> in Orissa ... | ib. |
| Baboo Pratap Chandra Raya, C.I.E. ... | ib. | The Congress ... | ib. |
| Presents to retired Indian officials ... | ib. | Rai Baidyanath Pandit as Rajah ... | 55 |
| The National Congress ... | 52 | | |
| The New Year's Day Honours ... | ib. | ASSAM PAPERS. | |
| An Indian Parliament ... | ib. | The National Congress ... | ib. |
| Wild animals at Narayanpur in Nuddea... .. | 53 | The District Engineer of Cachar ... | ib. |
| The <i>goalas</i> of Giridih ... | ib. | Mr. Fullerton and the head-constable Gopi Mohan ... | ib. |
| Government officers and political agitation ... | ib. | A tax on cow skin ... | ib. |
| Punchayet Committees ... | ib. | The ravages of wild elephants ... | ib. |
| | | Thefts at Ajmirigunge in Sylhet ... | ib. |

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Reported number of subscribers. | Dates of papers received and examined for the week. |
|---------------------|--|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| BENGALI. | | | | |
| <i>Monthly.</i> | | | | |
| 1 | "Kasipore Nibási" | Kasipore, Burrisal ... | ..... |  |
| <i>Fortnightly.</i> | | | | |
| 2 | "Ahammadi" | Tangail, Mymensingh. | ..... |  |
| 3 | "Ave Maria" | Calcutta | ..... |  |
| 4 | "Chandra Vilásh" | Berhampore | ..... |  |
| 5 | "Divákar" | Calcutta | ..... |  |
| 6 | "Gaura Duta" | Maldah | ..... |  |
| 7 | "Grambási" | Uluberia | ..... |  |
| 8 | "Púrva Bangabási" | Noakhally | ..... |  |
| 9 | "Púrva Darpan" | Chittagong | 700 | |
| 10 | "Uttara Banga Hitaishi" | Mahiganj, Rungpore... | ..... |  |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 11 | "Arya Darpan" | Calcutta | 102 | 11th January 1889. |
| 12 | "Bangabási" | Ditto | 20,000 | 12th ditto. |
| 13 | "Burdwán Sanjivani" | Burdwan | 302 | 8th ditto. |
| 14 | "Cháruvartá" | Sherepore, Mymensingh | 600 | 7th ditto. |
| 15 | "Chattal Gazette" | Chittagong | ..... |  |
| 16 | "Dacca Prakásh" | Dacca | 450 | |
| 17 | "Dhumaketu" | Chandernagore | ..... |  |
| 18 | "Education Gazette" | Hooghly | 825 | |
| 19 | "Garib" | Dacca | ..... |  |
| 20 | "Hindu Banjiká" | Beauleah, Rajshahye... | 200 | |
| 21 | "Jagatbási" | Calcutta | ..... | 10th ditto. |
| 22 | "Murshidábád Patriká" | Berhampore | 508 | |
| 23 | "Murshidábád Pratinidhi" | Ditto | ..... | 11th ditto. |
| 24 | "Navavibhákar Sádharani" | Calcutta | 1,000 | 14th ditto. |
| 25 | "Prajá Bandhu" | Chandernagore | 995 | |
| 26 | "Pratikár" | Berhampore | 600 | 11th ditto. |
| 27 | "Rungpore Dik Prakásh" | Kakiniá, Rungpore | 205 | |
| 28 | "Sahachar" | Calcutta | 500 | 9th ditto. |
| 29 | "Samaya" | Ditto | 2,350 | 11th ditto. |
| 30 | "Sanjivani" | Ditto | 4,000 | 12th ditto. |
| 31 | "Sansodhini" | Chittagong | 800 | 28th December 1888. |
| 32 | "Santi" | Calcutta | ..... |  |
| 33 | "Saráswat Patra" | Dacca | 400 | |
| 34 | "Som Prakásh" | Calcutta | 1,000 | 14th January 1889. |
| 35 | "Srimanta Saudagár" | Ditto | ..... |  |
| 36 | "Sulabha Samáchar and Kusadaha" | Ditto | 3,000 | |
| 37 | "Surabhi and Patáká" | Ditto | 700 | 10th ditto. |

| No. | Names of newspapers. | Place of publication. | Reported number of subscribers. | Dates of papers received and examined for the week. |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| <i>Daily.</i> | | | | |
| 38 | "Dainik and Samachar Chandrika" ... | Calcutta ... | 7,000 | 15th & 17th January 1889. |
| 39 | "Samvad Prabhakar" ... | Ditto ... | 200 | 11th to 17th ditto. |
| 40 | "Samvad Punachandrodaya" ... | Ditto ... | 300 | 11th to 17th ditto. |
| 41 | "Banga Vidyá Prakashika" ... | Ditto ... | 500 | |
| ENGLISH AND BENGALI. | | | | |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 42 | "Dacca Gazette" ... | Dacca ... | ..... | 14th ditto. |
| HINDI. | | | | |
| <i>Monthly.</i> | | | | |
| 43 | "Darjeeling Mission ke Másik Samachar Patrika." ... | Darjeeling ... | ..... |  |
| 44 | "Kshatriya Pratiká" ... | Patna ... | ..... |  |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 45 | "Aryavarta" ... | Calcutta ... | ..... | 5th ditto. |
| 46 | "Behar Bandhu" ... | Bankipore ... | ..... |  |
| 47 | "Bharat Mitra" ... | Calcutta ... | 1,500 | 3rd & 10th ditto. |
| 48 | "Sár Sudhánidhi" ... | Ditto ... | 500 | 31st December 1888. |
| 49 | "Uchit Baktá" ... | Ditto ... | 4,500 | |
| 50 | "Hindi Samachar" ... | Bhagulpore ... | 1,000 | |
| PERSIAN. | | | | |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 51 | "Jám-Jahán-numá" ... | Calcutta ... | 250 | 4th January 1889. |
| URDU. | | | | |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 52 | "Aftal Alum Arrah" ... | Arrah ... | ..... |  |
| 53 | "Akhbar Tusdiq-i-Hind" ... | Calcutta ... | ..... |  |
| 54 | "Anis" ... | Patna ... | ..... |  |
| 55 | "Gauhur" ... | Calcutta ... | 196 | |
| 56 | "Sharaf-ul-Akbar" ... | Behar ... | 150 | |
| 57 | "Al Punch" ... | Bankipore ... | ..... | 31st December 1888. |
| <i>Bi-weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 58 | "Akhbar-i-darusaltanat" ... | Calcutta ... | 340 | |
| <i>Daily.</i> | | | | |
| 59 | "Urdu Guide" ... | Calcutta ... | 212 | 5th to 9th January 1889. |
| URIYA. | | | | |
| <i>Monthly.</i> | | | | |
| 60 | "Taraka and Subhavarta" ... | Cuttack ... | ..... |  |
| 61 | "Pradip" ... | Ditto ... | ..... |  |
| 62 | "Samyabadi" ... | Ditto ... | ..... |  |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 63 | "Utkal Dipika" ... | Cuttack ... | 200 | 29th Dec. 1888 & 5th Jan. 1889. |
| 64 | "Balasore Samvad Vahika" ... | Balasore ... | 205 | 27th ditto 3rd ditto. |
| 65 | "Uriya and Navasamvad" ... | Ditto ... | ..... | 26th ditto 2nd ditto. |
| PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM. | | | | |
| BENGALI. | | | | |
| <i>Fortnightly.</i> | | | | |
| 66 | "Silchar" ... | Silchar ... | ..... |  |
| <i>Weekly.</i> | | | | |
| 67 | "Paridarshak" ... | Silchar ... | 450 | 7th January 1889. |

Continued from page 10

Table 1

Continued from page 10

1954-1955
1955-1956
1956-1957

1957-1958
1958-1959
1959-1960

1960-1961
1961-1962
1962-1963

1963-1964
1964-1965
1965-1966

1966-1967
1967-1968
1968-1969

1969-1970
1970-1971
1971-1972

1972-1973
1973-1974
1974-1975

1975-1976
1976-1977
1977-1978

1978-1979
1979-1980
1980-1981

1981-1982
1982-1983
1983-1984

1984-1985
1985-1986
1986-1987

1987-1988
1988-1989
1989-1990

1990-1991
1991-1992
1992-1993

1993-1994
1994-1995
1995-1996

1996-1997
1997-1998
1998-1999

1999-2000
2000-2001
2001-2002

2002-2003
2003-2004
2004-2005

2005-2006
2006-2007
2007-2008

2008-2009
2009-2010
2010-2011

2011-2012
2012-2013
2013-2014

2014-2015
2015-2016
2016-2017

2017-2018
2018-2019
2019-2020

2020-2021
2021-2022
2022-2023

2023-2024
2024-2025
2025-2026

2026-2027
2027-2028
2028-2029

2029-2030
2030-2031
2031-2032

2032-2033
2033-2034
2034-2035

2035-2036
2036-2037
2037-2038

2038-2039
2039-2040
2040-2041

2041-2042
2042-2043
2043-2044

2044-2045
2045-2046
2046-2047

2047-2048
2048-2049
2049-2050

2050-2051
2051-2052
2052-2053

2053-2054
2054-2055
2055-2056

2056-2057
2057-2058
2058-2059

2059-2060
2060-2061
2061-2062

2062-2063
2063-2064
2064-2065

2065-2066
2066-2067
2067-2068

2068-2069
2069-2070
2070-2071

2071-2072
2072-2073
2073-2074

2074-2075
2075-2076
2076-2077

2077-2078
2078-2079
2079-2080

2080-2081
2081-2082
2082-2083

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Sansodhini*, of the 28th December, contradicts the statement made by the *Englishman* newspaper that the Chittagong public have requested Government to check the wild Kukis.

SANSODHINI,
Dec. 28th, 1888.

2. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 10th January, does not believe the statement of the Anglo-Indian newspapers that Amir Abdur Rahman is not friendly to Russia and that his visit to Turkestan has no political significance. Abdur Rahman has eaten a large quantity of Russian salt and he cannot forget his obligations to his old friend.

BHARAT MITRA,
Jan. 10th, 1889.

3. The *Navavibhākar Sādhārani*, of the 14th January, referring to the proposal to settle the Sikkim dispute by arbitration, remarks that Lord Dufferin has created such a thirst for territory in the minds of Englishmen that it does not seem probable that the English Government will be satisfied with anything short of an out-and-out annexation of Sikkim.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Jan. 14th, 1889.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

4. The *Sansodhini*, of the 28th December, says that sometime ago when a mukhtear of the local criminal court was returning home in the evening, he was stopped on the way by a ruffian with a club in his hand, who assumed a threatening attitude and demanded of him one rupee. Finding no one near him, the mukhtear was obliged to seek safety by complying with the demand. In many parts of Chittagong town ruffianly men, club in hand, are to be found. The local police ought to look sharp.

SANSODHINI,
Dec. 28th, 1888.

5. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 8th January, says that the appointment by Mr. Havelock, the new Police Superintendent, Bankura, of several new men in the local police service, has been followed by the commission of an increased number of thefts in the place.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Jan. 8th, 1889.

The Inspector, the Sub-Inspector, and the Head-constable are all new men. Of these the Inspector alone is an able officer fit for police service. Bad characters have taken advantage of the ignorance and inexperience of the new men to commit crimes, and gambling goes on unchecked. The police authorities certainly commit a mistake when they make appointments to the police service on any ground other than the fitness of the persons appointed. Mr. Havelock is requested to appoint able and experienced men to the Bankura Sudder thana, and thereby make the life and property of the people of Bankura safe. The new appointments have created universal dissatisfaction.

6. The *Samaya*, of the 11th January, entreats Government to publish in time the result of its enquiry into the conduct of Mr. Stack, the late District Superintendent of Police, Singhbhum, along with the statement submitted by that officer himself in explanation of his conduct.

SAMAYA,
Jan. 11th, 1889.

(d)—Education.

7. A correspondent of the *Sansodhini*, of the 28th December, is sorry to learn that the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, intends to employ circle gurus instead of the present inspecting pundits for the purpose of inspecting upper primary and primary schools. This contemplated change will provide no remedy for the abuses existing in connection with the inspection

SANSODHINI,
Dec. 28th, 1888.

of pathshalas and the awarding of rewards to gurus. An inspecting pundit now gets Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 a month, a sum which does not attract good men. But competent pundits on a salary of Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 will certainly inspect and examine both primary and middle schools as satisfactorily as the highly-paid Sub-Inspectors of Schools. The attention of Baboo Dina Nath Sen, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, and of Baboo Kailas Chandra Sen, Assistant Inspector of Schools, is drawn to the subject.

CHARUVARTA,
Jan. 7th, 1889.

8. The *Cháruvartá*, of the 7th January, is sorry that pecuniary difficulty has compelled Government to give up the idea of granting money in aid of the

Grants in aid of *tols*.

Sanskrit *tols*. But when will Government's pecuniary difficulty be over? The plea of pecuniary difficulty is raised whenever any proposal involving additional expenditure on education is made.

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 9th, 1889.

9. The *Sahachar*, of the 9th January, says that the facilities afforded by the railway and the post-office have done away with the necessity for an institution like

The Calcutta School-book Society.

the Calcutta School-book Society, and the place of that Society has been more than supplied by the large number of printing presses in the country. Government should therefore discontinue its monthly grant of Rs. 250 to the Society, and utilise the Society's accumulated surplus of $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees for the purposes of meeting the necessary expenses of the Hindu Hostel and of adding a storey to the hostel building.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 12th, 1889.

10. The *Bangabási*, of the 12th January, warns the Inspectors of Schools not to be influenced by favouritism or considerations of self-interest in selecting text-books for schools within their respective

Selection of text-books by the Inspectors of Schools.

circles.

BANGABASI.

11. The fact that Sir Alfred Croft has not contradicted the statement that he has given permission to Baboo Pratap Chandra Majumdar to deliver lectures on moral and religious subjects in schools and

Sir Alfred Croft and Baboo Pratap Chandra Majumdar.

colleges (see Weekly Report on Native Papers for week ending the 29th December 1888, paragraph 8) leads the same paper to conclude that there is truth in that statement. And if there be truth in the statement, both Hindus and Mahomedans should protest against this action of Sir Alfred. Government has promised not to interfere with the religion and religious beliefs of the people, and serious consequences will arise from such an indirect violation of that promise as Sir Alfred's permission in question amounts to. Sir Alfred is again requested to publicly contradict the statement. Cannot the *Education Gazette* enlighten the public on the point?

BANGABASI.

12. The same paper strongly supports the petition presented to the Director of Public Instruction by the passed students of normal schools, urging their claims

Passed students of normal schools.

to better appointments in the Education Department. At present these men get nothing better than appointments worth Rs. 15 or Rs. 16 in Government circle and model schools. The value of these appointments ought to be increased, and the most competent and experienced among them should be appointed as Sub-Inspectors of Schools in those places where Sub-Inspectors have to inspect only vernacular schools. The best among them may be also employed as Sanskrit and Bengali teachers in the entrance classes of collegiate and zillah schools. Indeed, some men of this class are already teaching entrance classes with credit and success. If the salaries of these pundits are increased in the Government schools, their salaries in the aided and private schools will also undergo increase, because the

appointment market is practically controlled by Government. Will not Sir Alfred Croft take this petition of the poor pundits into his favourable consideration?

13. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th January, is sorry to find that the authorities have decided, on financial grounds, to abolish the workshop attached to the Seebpore Engineering College. The abolition of the workshop will deprive the students of the college of the only means of learning practical mechanics.

The Seebpore Engineering College Workshop.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 12th, 1889.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

14. The *Sahachar*, of the 9th January, says that the attempts of the Calcutta Municipality to put a stop to the sale of adulterated ghee in Calcutta. failed to bring about the desired result. The use of adulterated ghee in the preparation of native sweetmeats has become very common. If the Health Officer of the Calcutta Municipality does not keep an eye upon the preparation of such sweetmeats and of other articles of food sold in the bazars, the bustee and drainage improvements will be attended with no very satisfactory results.

SANACHAR,
Jan. 9th, 1889.

15. The same paper has the following on the subject of official interference in mofussil municipal work:—
Unnecessary interference by Magistrates and Commissioners of Divisions in the affairs of the mofussil municipalities often hinders the smooth working of those bodies. While the Chairman of a Municipality cannot appoint a single man even on small pay without the permission of the Divisional Commissioner, the Magistrate can at any time write to him recommending the dismissal of any of the officers under him. The Divisional Commissioner's habit of altering and cutting down budgets prepared by the municipalities after a careful consideration of their own wants and requirements is then referred to and condemned. Surely it was not the intention of the Legislature that the municipalities should be subjected to such unnecessary official control. And the only effect of such interference will be that after a time people will refuse to be elected as Commissioners. There will certainly be no ground for complaint if official control is exercised only when it is absolutely necessary, and not, as now, for the purpose of finding fault with the working of the municipalities.

SANACHAR.

16. The *Samaya*, of the 11th January, says that though Local Self-Government was introduced into the country only the other day, still the municipalities which have been established have done their work very creditably, so much so that no impartial observer can help admiring them. But the case is very different with the official observers, who find nothing good or praiseworthy in the working of the municipalities. In a recent resolution on municipal administration, Government has singled out only the Burdwan Municipality for praise. And there would have been ground for satisfaction if even the praise which has been given to the Burdwan Municipality had been sincerely given. But there is reason to believe that it is not sincere praise. Government has so often condemned the municipalities that it seems apparently under the necessity of making at least one exception, lest a wholesale condemnation of all the municipalities should make the people sceptical about its intentions and utterances in regard to municipalities. Be that as it may, Government is certainly in error if it thinks that what it says about the Burdwan Municipality will be believed by the people who know very well that there are many municipalities in the country which do their work as efficiently as the Burdwan Municipality.

The Government on municipal administration.

SAMAYA,
Jan. 11th, 1889.

PRATIKAR,
Jan. 11th, 1889.

17. The *Pratikar*, of the 11th January, says that the public health of Berhampore is good, but it is not likely to remain good much longer. Already the water of the Bhagirathi has decreased in volume, and in some places there is no current, while in others the decomposition of moss and other aquatic vegetables is making the water more and more impure. The authorities are requested to take timely precautionary measures.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Jan. 8th, 1889.

18. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 8th January, says that the Bengal Tenancy Act has given no facilities to zemindars for realising rent from their ryots—

- (1) The old difficulty about the payment of rent in instalments still exists. It is true, the Act provides for the payment of rent in four instalments; but as the provision is not of an absolute nature, and recognises agreement and usage, the ryot can always find out some pretext or other for paying his rent in one instalment.
- (2) There is a section of the Act which provides that if the defendant in a suit for arrears of rent admits that he is ryot of the plaintiff, but pleads that the amount claimed is in excess of the amount due, he will be required to pay into Court the amount which is admitted by him to be due. Now, as the defendant in such suits seldom admits that he is the ryot of the plaintiff, the section, though intended for the zemindar's benefit, does in reality prove of little benefit to him.
- (3) The Act contains no provision for the prompt disposal of rent suits and for reducing their cost. Its provisions regarding the execution of decrees for arrears of rent are not good.

Again, some of the sections of the Act have proved positively injurious to the zemindars.

To give one instance:—Under the new Act when any holding or tenure, or a putni, durputni, mukarari or dar-mukarari right is sold, the purchaser may get his name registered in the zemindar's *sherista* by means of a notice served upon it through the Collector, and the zemindar is bound to recognise the purchaser as his ryot. Now, this provision has very nearly put a stop to the income which zemindars formerly derived from *selamis* on such registrations. Again, as there is nothing now to prevent this purchaser from being a poor man, absolutely unable to meet the zemindar's due, the zemindar's liability to be cheated or inconvenienced in consequence of such purchases has greatly increased.

The new Act has, it is true, empowered the purchaser of a mehal, sold for arrears of rent, to annul all encumbrances created upon it by its late proprietor. But the provisions laying down the procedure by which the purchased mehal is to be made *khas* are not always clear. The notice, for instance, which is required to be served upon the tenure-holder through the Collector has become a prolific source of quarrel.

(g)—Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.

SAMAYA,
Jan. 11th, 1889.

19. The *Samaya*, of the 11th January, has heard a rumour to the effect that some fifty clerks will be dismissed from the Jamalpore Locomotive Office belonging to the East Indian Railway, and that the Pay Bill Department of the Office will be abolished. Of these fifty, only two are Eurasians, and the rest are all native clerks on small salaries.

It is not clear how a reduction effected on this line will result in real saving. Would it not be better to let the shears of retrenchment fall on some highly-paid officers instead of a lot of poor petty clerks?

(h)—General.

20. The *Sansodhini*, of the 28th December, says that both the Government and the public have to suffer when its officers happen to be men of bad moral character, and the administration of the country is sure to benefit by Government's keeping a sharp eye on the moral character of its servants, and by its refusing to take into its service and dismissing, when taken, those men who may be found publicly misbehaving themselves in the most shameless manner.

SANSODHINI,
Dec. 28th, 1888.

21. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 5th January, says that Government has failed in its duty as a ruler in not helping the Mahomedans to materially improve their condition. Government should therefore no longer neglect its duty in this matter.

URDU GUIDE,
Jan. 5th, 1889.

22. The *Surabhi and Patākā*, of the 10th January, says that various rumours are afloat regarding Mr. Goodricke and his management of the Calcutta Collectorate. It is said that his conduct as Collector of Calcutta has been such that if he had been a native he would have been more severely punished than he will be by being simply required to go away on leave.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Jan. 10th, 1889.

It seems indispensable to the good name both of Government and of Mr. Goodricke that the result of the enquiry instituted by the former some time ago into the conduct of the latter should be made public.

23. The *Samaya*, of the 11th January, condemns the Government of Assam for the re-establishment by it of the outstill system in Assam, and for the opening of liquor shops near the tea-gardens. It is most improper for a Government to cause the ruin of its subjects for the sake of revenue.

SAMAYA,
Jan. 11th, 1889.

24. The same paper refers to the proposal of the Secretary of State to curtail the length of the Simla Exodus by some months, and observes as follows:—That the members of the Viceroy's Council will oppose the proposal is well known. It is therefore only Lord Lansdowne's views on the subject that the public are anxious to learn.

SAMAYA

25. The *Pratikar*, of the 11th January, has the following on the subject of the execution of Suddhabodh Bhattacharyya:—"The Lieutenant-Governor has seen no reason to pardon Suddhabodh, and he has not therefore pardoned him. But there can certainly be no lack of reason for sparing that which it is not in the power of man to give. If the Lieutenant-Governor had directed the transportation of Suddhabodh, surely the Empire would not have been jeopardised, whilst Sir Stuart Bayley's largeheartedness would have been exhibited in its grandest and most imposing form. Indeed, that one act of mercy would have made Sir Stuart a god."

PRATIKAR,
Jan. 11th, 1889.

26. The *Murshidabad Pratinidhi*, of the 11th January, learns that Government is unwilling to maintain the Infantry Barracks at Berhampore in their present condition, and that, if they are not used for any other purpose, they will be demolished. But much of the beauty of Berhampore will disappear with the demolition of the buildings in question, and it is hoped that Mr. Page, the present Judge of Murshidabad, will consent to the removal of the Civil Courts to these barracks. On the occasion of his last visit to Berhampore, the Lieutenant-Governor was asked by the local public to

MURSHIDABAD:
PRATINIDHI,
Jan. 11th, 1889.

remove the Civil Courts to the barracks, but this has not been done yet. The people of Murshidabad will greatly benefit if their prayer is granted.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 12th, 1889.

27. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 12th January, says that though there is no outstill or grogshop at Palashan, a village near Rayana in Burdwan, liquor is illicitly sold in the village, and the number of drunkards there has largely increased.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 12th, 1889.

28. The *Sanjivani*, of the 12th January, heartily thanks Sir Steuart Bayley for directing that from the 1st of April 1889 the labour districts of Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts should cease to be subject to the operation of the Inland Emigration Act, on the ground that there is nothing in the condition of the tea industry in Chittagong to suggest that it should be placed under an exceptional system, different from that prevailing in the rest of the province, and particularly in the districts of Darjeeling and Julpigoree, which are now the chief seats of cultivation of the tea plant. It is hoped that the Government of India will soon appoint a Commission to inquire into the working of this Act in Assam.

SANJIVANI

29. The same paper does not agree with the writer in the *Calcutta Review*, who recommends that the license fee under the Arms Act should be raised. The National Congress is setting up a strong agitation against the Arms Act, and Government should not remain indifferent in the matter.

SANJIVANI.

30. The same paper says that there is some truth in the rumour that the Secretary of State for India has decided, in consultation with Lord Lansdowne, that the Viceregal residence at Simla should not exceed six months in the year. It is hoped that the new Viceroy will not be in a hurry to go to Simla. He is a new comer in this country, and he ought to spend some time in Calcutta in order to acquire a knowledge of public opinion, of the condition of the country, and of the manners and customs of the people. If he goes away to Simla at once and surrounds himself there with flatterers, who see only one side of a thing, it will be impossible for him to obtain that full and variegated knowledge of the country, without which he will fail to administer the country well and impartially. The climate of Simla may be conducive to physical health, but it is often injurious to the mind and heart.

SANJIVANI.

31. In commenting on the second Sanitary Resolution, the same paper takes exception to the proposal that "without the consent of the Governor-General in Council, no loan shall be granted to any Local Board for the construction of any public work unless it be estimated that a direct net revenue will be derived therefrom equal to at least four per centum per annum on its capital cost." If loans have to be taken by the Boards on this condition, they will be unable to find money for many works of public utility. Most works of public utility, and sanitary works in particular, are not of a remunerative character. It is hoped that Government will reconsider this part of its Resolution.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Jan. 14th, 1889.

32. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 14th January, referring to the Lieutenant-Governor's order that Mr. Goodricke will not be reappointed as Collector of Calcutta, but will be entitled to pension, says that this is hardly adequate punishment for offences so serious as those of Mr. Goodricke.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 15th, 1889.

33. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 15th January, says that the last report on the Postal Department contains facts which show that a further

Reduction of newspaper postage.

reduction of newspaper postage will effect a further increase of the number of native newspapers without affecting Government revenue. So, if it be not against the policy of Government that the native press should undergo further expansion, no time should be lost in reducing newspaper postage still further by raising the minimum chargeable weight.

34. The same paper, of the 17th January, questions the correctness of the *Englishman* newspaper's remarks on Mr. Caine's Town Hall speech on the increase of drunkenness in India. Mr. Caine

Mr. Caine and the *Englishman* newspaper on the outstill system.

DAIWIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 17th, 1889.

has made three proposals in this connection. The first is that there should be one price for liquor throughout India. The second is that the interests of the people should be considered before revenue. The third is that no outstill or grogshop should be established without consulting local opinion. The objections which the *Englishman* have raised against these proposals are all of a frivolous nature. Why cannot there be one price for liquor all over the country when there is one uniform price for such a necessary of life as salt? As regards Mr. Caine's second proposal, all that need be stated is that the Government, which prizes revenue above the welfare of its subjects, is a Government which is fit only to reign in hell. But the writer is confident that the Government of India is not such a Government, and that it is only Satanic advisers like the *Englishman* who desire to see it become such. The *Englishman* thinks that it is impossible to consult local opinion or opinion in the matter of the establishment of outstills. But where is the harm of ascertaining by trial whether it is really so impossible? Consulting local opinion does not necessarily mean consulting the opinion of the Local and District Boards. It means consulting the opinion of the respectable people of the place where a grog-shop or outstill is proposed to be established. Mr. Caine's proposals are perfectly fair and just and Government ought to accept them.

III—LEGISLATIVE.

35. Referring to the Madras Coroner's Bill, now pending in the Viceregal Legislative Council, the *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 11th January, asks Government to introduce a similar Bill in the Legislative Council for the abolition of the office of Coroner of Calcutta. If the Calcutta Coronership is abolished, a lot of Government money will be saved, and the public will be saved the trouble and inconvenience incidental to serving as jurors in the Coroner's Court.

The Coronership of Calcutta.

SAMVAD
PURNACHANDRODAYA,
Jan. 11th, 1889.

36. Referring to the Bill to abolish the office of Coroner of Madras, the *Sanjivani*, of the 12th January, says that if the Bill is passed into law, the duties of the Coroner will pass into the hands of the police. But the public have no confidence in the police, and they fear that if the important duties of the Coroner are made over to the police they will probably abuse their new power.

The Madras Coroner's Bill.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 12th, 1889.

37. The same paper disapproves of the appointment of Mr. Maung On as a member of the Viceregal Council. This old Burmese gentleman does not know English, and has brought an interpreter with him to Calcutta. The interpreter will translate to him the speeches which will be made in the Legislative Council, and also communicate to the Council his views on the questions which will be discussed there. Instead of having a farce of this kind, it would have been better to appoint the interpreter himself as a member of the Council.

The Hon'ble Maung On, C.I.E., as a member of the Viceregal Council.

SANJIVANI.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Jan. 14th, 1889.

38. Referring to the appointment of Rajah Bameswar Singh as a new Member of the Bengal Council in place of Baboo Kali Nath Mitra, the *Dacca Gazette*, of the 14th January, remarks that Kali Nath Baboo was appointed to the Council as a representative of the Calcutta Municipality, and it would have been better to appoint some other Commissioner of the same municipality in his place.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 12th, 1889.

39. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 12th January, says that the destruction of the paddy crops in consequence of excessive rainfall has made the condition of the people living within the jurisdiction of the Satahata thana of the Midnapore district very miserable. They are already suffering from scarcity. They had expected that Government would take rent in instalments, and they have therefore learnt with pain and surprise that the Collector of Midnapore has ordered the collection of all arrear rents, as well as of a seven and a half anna portion of the current year's rent, by the certificate process. The poor people are accordingly selling their draught animals and mortgaging their lands in order to pay rent, and it would be cruelty to make them pay, in addition, the cost of the certificate process. Thefts have already increased.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARUVARTA,
Jan. 7th, 1889.

40. A correspondent of the *Charuvarta*, of the 7th January, reports the prevalence of small-pox at Itana and the surrounding villages in the district of Mymensingh. About fifteen persons have died of that disease. The vaccinators have commenced their work, but with scant success, because flies are eating up the lymph and blood, and thus preventing the formation of vesicles. The prevalence of small-pox in an epidemic form is due to these flies.

SAHACHAR
Jan. 9th, 1889.

41. The *Sahachar*, of the 9th January, says that by inviting Mr. MacNeill, an Irish member of Parliament, to attend the Congress at Allahabad, and by asking Mr. Parnell to favour them with advice, the leaders of the Congress have committed a serious mistake. They had certainly no authority from the country whose representatives they are to act in this way, and this paper protests in the name of the country against this action of theirs.

It is true the people of this country sympathise with the Irish nation. But considering the manner in which the Irish leader, Mr. Parnell, is conducting himself, there can be little sympathy between him and the people of India. The Irish members of Parliament want to see all power in regard to land in their country in their own hands, and the result is the refusal of England to grant them home rule. Do the people of this country mean to commit the mistake which these Irish members have committed?

The Indian Empire has grown very large, and given rise to a multiplicity of interests, making it the duty of Government to consult the people in the work of administration. But the people of India cannot, on that account, say that Government should do nothing without their permission. It is clearly not their interest to say so. To mix India with Ireland will be to commit a grave political error.

It is true the invitation in question does not mean an invitation to Messrs. Parnell and MacNeill to work jointly with the members of the

Congress. Still, regard being had to the circumstances around, it would have been well if the invitation had not been issued at all.

The people of Ireland are fighting with the English Government. But the relation in which the people of this country stand to their Government is like a child's relation to its mother. That is to say, the people of India are in the position of the child which cries when its mother beats it, and is not comforted until its mother takes it again in her arms. Unlike the Irish, the people of India wish not that Government should be forced to meet their demands, but that it should give them what they want out of pure love and good-will. And as it is improper for the child to beg of its mother's enemy for food which its mother will not give it to eat, because she believes it to be bad food for it, so it will be improper for the people of this country to make friends with the enemies of Government simply because Government refuses to give them certain rights which, in its opinion, they are still unfit to receive.

Reference is then made to Mr. Hume's pamphlet. The enemies of the Congress say that the Congress is responsible for the distribution of the Telegu version of that pamphlet along with its own report. There is force in this. But this much can be said on behalf of the Congress that it was the Secretary of the Madras Committee who distributed the pamphlet. At the time of the indigo disturbances, an English translation of the Bengali drama, the *Nildarpan*, was distributed by post by Mr. Seton-Karr, a Secretary to the then Government of Bengal, and yet that Government did not accept the responsibility of such distribution. And though the Government of India was in favour of the indigo-planters, yet it did not blame Sir John Peter Grant, the Lieutenant-Governor, for this action of his Secretary.

As a matter of fact a resolution condemning Mr. Hume's pamphlet was proposed by the Indian Association, and Mr. Hume himself insisted upon its being moved before the Congress. But as the members of the Subject Committee refused to entertain the proposal, and saw nothing objectionable in the pamphlet, the proposal fell through. It is, however, hoped that next year, some resolution condemning pamphlets like that written by Mr. Hume will be recorded by the Congress.

42. The same paper, referring to the proposal to dismantle the Chunar Fort, observes as follows:—

The Fort of Chunar.

The Chunar Fort is the celebrated Chandal Gurh of the King Guha (the celebrated king of the Chandals mentioned in the *Ramayana*), and as such is the national property of India. It is true that it cannot resist modern artillery, but by the grace of God so firmly is the power of the English Government established in the country, and the loyalty of the Indian people is of so unquestionable a nature, that the strength of the fort is not likely to be ever put to the test. Government is therefore requested to preserve the fort. Government, it should be noted in this connection, spent large sums of money in repairing Akbar's Rhotas Fort.

43. The *Jagatbasi*, of the 10th January, is glad to find that Baboo

Baboo Pratab Chandra Raya, C.I.E.

Pratap Chandra Raya, the well-known translator of the Mahabharat, has been honoured

with the title of C.I.E. Baboo Pratap Chandra's name has reached even Europe and America, and Government has rightly rewarded his extraordinary energy and perseverance in the performance of his great literary undertakings.

44. The *Samaya*, of the 11th January, expresses itself satisfied with the decision of the Secretary of State for

Presents to retired Indian officials.

India, refusing permission to the wife of a retired Indian official to accept presents from an Indian Raja. These presents

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 9th, 1889.

JAGATBASI,
Jan. 10th, 1889.

SAMAYA,
Jan. 11th, 1889.

to retired officials are really meant to be rewards for services done, and if they are allowed to be accepted, the officials of Government may, while in office, be tempted to act from questionable motives, and the hope of future rewards may in some degree impair their sense of impartiality.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 12th, 1899.

45. Referring to the recent sittings of the National Congress at Allahabad, the *Sanjivani*, of the 12th January, apostrophises India in the following manner:—

The National Congress.

"Beloved motherland! though you are the mother of so many children you were so long lifeless. Not one among so many of your accomplished and enthusiastic sons had worshipped you up to this time, and you have been wetting the earth with your tears in a humble guise and with a load of disgrace and infamy on your head. Come mother! let us wipe away the tears which you have shed for long years! Look, how many sons of yours have assembled today for your worship. Hindus and Mussulmans, Christians and Parsees, forgetting self-interest and burying mutual hatreds and animosities, have come together as if with one heart and one soul in order to worship you. Mother, wipe off your tears and look around you and see how even this vast pavilion is not large enough to hold the numbers that have gathered under it to-day!"

SANJIVANI.

The New Year's Day Honours.

46. The same paper thus notices the New Year's Day Honours:—

1. Sasisekhareswar of Tahirpore was already a Rajah with the large peasantry for whom he has worked so hard and lovingly, and the Government's Rajahship is no great honour for him. It is, however, rightly bestowed.

2. It is all very well that Mr. Cunningham, late of the High Court, and who was for India something like the blasting and malignant star *Sani* of the astrologer, has been made a K.C.I.E. Honours look best when conferred upon such men.

3. Another deserving man has been honoured—planter Hudson of Behar, Commandant of the Behar Light Horse, the man who concocted the plan of waylaying Lord Ripon and carrying him off to New Zealand. This Hudson has been made a C.I.E.

4. Mr. Whymper of Murree brews English wine on Indian soil. He must be, therefore, a very great man. Make him a C.I.E. for that.

5. Pratap Chandra Raya takes Rs. 6 or 7 as postage, and says he distributes the *Mahabharat* gratis! That *Mahabharat* means nothing for Pratap himself except an enterprising spirit. He is an illiterate man, and the Bengali version of the *Mahabharat* is not of his making. His knowledge of English being very indifferent, other people are translating the *Mahabharat* for him into very bad English. Government's honours ought to go to men like him. But then men like Pandit Iswara Chandra Bidyasagar should have the honours given to them wrested back from them. For it does not look well if these honours are enjoyed by any but the most deserving.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 12th 1899.

47. The *Bangabasi*, of the 12th January, says that the time has not yet come for the establishment of an Indian Parliament on the model of the British Parliament.

'An Indian Parliament,

In England proper representatives can be found for all the different trades and professions. There are in England real representatives even of the working and agricultural classes who can faithfully and adequately represent their interests in the British Parliament. But it is impossible, in the present circumstances of this country, to get representatives of the different trades, professions and communities, and the establishment of an Indian Parliament will only help to increase Babu ascendancy. An assembly of Babu representatives will not be a business assembly, but only a gathering of vociferous orators. Instead of improving the present state of affairs, such

an assembly will make matters worse. The Hindus do not consider these anglicised Babus to be their representatives, and they would much rather go without a representative assembly than have one composed of Babu members. The time for establishing a representative assembly in India will not arrive until the whole race of Babus is extirpated.

48. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the ravages of tigers at Narayanpur, a village in the Ranaghat sub-division of the Nuddea district. The condition of the villagers is not good, and there are no good roads in the village. The village is overgrown with dense jungle, which has become the abode of tigers and other wild animals, which have within the last two months killed no less than 30 or 35 cattle.

Wild animals at Narayanpur in Nuddea.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 12th, 1889.

49. Another correspondent of the same paper says that on the outbreak of cholera at Giridi during the rainy season, the Sub-divisional Officer of Giridi

The Goalas of Giridi.

ordered the goalas of that place to remove their cows and buffalows to the banks of the Ushari river a mile from the town, and his order was complied with. After the Puja, the goalas asked the Deputy Magistrate's permission to return to their houses with their cows and buffaloes. They stated in their application that a large number of the young animals had died of cold caught on the banks of the river, and that the milch cattle were yielding less milk than before. But the Deputy Magistrate paid no heed to their entreaties. They have therefore left the place in despair, and the children and old men of the town are greatly suffering for want of milk.

BANGABASI.

50. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 14th January, is sorry to find that Government officers and political agitation. some Anglo-Indians are trying to prevent the educated non-official gentlemen who are helping Government by working as members of District and Local Boards and as Municipal Commissioners from taking part in political agitations. A narrowminded Magistrate lately wrote in the *Englishman* newspaper that a large number of members of Boards and Municipal Commissioners had attended the meetings held this year for the selection of delegates for the National Congress, and some of them had been appointed as delegates, and that he very much desired that something should be done to prevent these men from doing so. But what right have the Government officers to interfere with the exercise by Municipal Commissioners and members of Boards of their private and individual rights? If such interference is permitted, few men of ability and independence will like to serve on Boards and in municipalities.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Jan. 14th, 1889.

51. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 14th January, says that the close bond of sympathy and affection which once existed between the educated and

Punchayet Committees.

the uneducated in this country is fast disappearing under the influence of English education. The disappearance of this bond augurs ill for society, for the absence of such a bond between the two classes is a great obstacle in the way of national organisation. It is not a little remarkable that, while in England, where everybody professes to be governed by the principle of equality, a great gulf exists between the educated and the uneducated and between the high and the low, no such gulf divides the educated from the uneducated and the high from the low in India, although society in India is based upon a rigid caste system. This is shown by this among other things that while the English Parliament has but lately conferred the right of Local Self-Government upon the masses, in India Local Self-Government in the shape of the punchayet system has existed from very ancient times. This sympathy between the educated and the uneducated in India was mainly fostered by the punchayet committees in which people of all classes, high and low, transacted business together. The

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
SADHARANI,
Jan. 12th, 1889.

old bond between the educated and the uneducated is expected to be restored if punchayet committees are established. For the District and Local Boards which are composed of educated men will have to work in close correspondence with those committees which will consist mainly of illiterate people, and thus the two classes will draw near to each other to the great benefit of society.

URIYA PAPERS.

URIA AND
NAVASAMVAD.
Dec. 26th, 1888.

52. The *Uria and Navasamvād*, of the 26th December, is sorry to note that the Municipality of Pooree have given permission to Christians to occupy certain houses in the *Baradanda* Street. As the god Jagannath passes through the street, which faces his temple, the location in it of men of different creeds or persuasions is considered to be an unholy act. It therefore requests the Municipality not to wound the feelings of the Hindus in the manner it has done.

URIA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

53. The same paper again brings the railway question to the notice of the authorities, and prays that Government will not deny to Orissa much longer the benefits of civilised rule.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Dec. 29th, 1888.

54. Referring to the relations subsisting between the Native Princes and the British Residents, the *Utkal Dīpikā*, of the 29th December, remarks that as a general rule correspondence between the Native Princes and the India Government is carried on through the British Residents, but if the latter refuse to accept or reject such of the communications of the Native Princes as appear to them objectionable, how can the India Government be aware of the same, unless the alleged grounds of objection are brought to their notice by the Residents?

UTKAL DIPIKA.

55. Referring to Lord Dufferin's speech at St. Andrew's dinner, the same paper points out that His Excellency by asking "Where are the representatives of the Indian people?" has, in a manner, admitted that the educated natives are such representatives, for His Excellency said that the educated natives formed but a "microscopic minority" in the Indian cosmos, which means that, had the number of educated natives been very large, they would have represented the people in the true sense of the word. This leads to the inference that in those provinces of India where the number of educated natives is proportionately large, a representative element, in the opinion of Lord Dufferin, may be introduced into the constitution of Government.

URIA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Jan. 2nd, 1889.

56. Referring to the system of training village *abadhans* through the instrumentality of teachers of middle schools in any district in Orissa, the *Uria and Navasamvād*, of the 2nd January, suggests that, unless small monthly stipends are granted to them, the *abadhans* will derive little benefit from the new system, and that system will consequently prove a failure.

URIA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

57. All the papers of Orissa devote their columns mostly to Congress topics. They sympathise with the Congress movement, and approve of its resolutions. They further advise Government to be friendly towards what they call the *Great National Institution*. The *Samvād Bāhikā* remarks that the National Congress ought to take up social subjects for discussion, but the *Utkal Dīpikā* takes a different view.

58. The bestowal of the title of Raja on Rai Baidyanath Pandit, Bahadur, zemindar of Darpani, in the Cuttack district, is approved by all the papers of Orissa.

Rai Baidyanath Pandit as Rajah.

ASSAM PAPERS.

59. Referring to the Congress at Allahabad, the *Paridarshak*, of the 7th January, observes as follows :—

PARIDARSHAK,
Jan. 7th, 1889.

The National Congress.

“What people could not even dream of ten years ago is now a *fait accompli*. What thoughtful men could not once even conceive is now done. Who ever thought that, within so short a time, so much new life would be infused into the hearts of the dying Indians, and that the Indians would by their indomitable courage and energy excite the wonder of the world? Who ever thought that men speaking different languages, professing different religions, living at distances of thousands of miles from one another, and separated by mountains and rivers, would meet together for political discussion, forgetting all social and communistic differences, and would embrace one another in the ecstasy of fraternal love? Who ever thought that they would succeed in removing the long-suffered sorrows of their mother and inaugurating a new era in the history of India?”

60. The same paper says that the District Engineer of Cachar lately assaulted a sub-contractor, and then offered him Rs. 3 as compensation. Not satisfied with this, the sub-contractor preferred a charge of assault in the Magistrate's Court, but the Magistrate refused to take any proceedings against the District Engineer. It is hoped that Mr. FitzPatrick, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, will take due notice of the conduct of the Magistrate.

The District Engineer of Cachar.

PARIDARSHAK.

61. The same paper has read with sorrow the article entitled “Mr. Fullerton” and the head constable Gopi Mohan, which appeared in the *Silchar* newspaper (see Weekly Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 12th January 1889, paragraph 56). Such cases of highhandedness on the part of police officers are very common, and the decision of the Chief Commissioner of Assam in the case is awaited with interest.

Mr. Fullerton and the head constable Gopi Mohan.

PARIDARSHAK.

62. The same paper complains that Baboo Bhairab Chandra Deb, the Hindu Tehsildar of Patharkandi in Sylhet, is levying a tax on cow skin. It does not look well in a Hindu officer of Government to increase the revenue by imposing a tax on cow skin. A tax on cow skin is unknown in this country, and it is hoped that the tax will be abolished.

A tax on cow skin.

PARIDARSHAK.

63. The Chhatak correspondent of the same paper says that Nayagaon, a village situated near the Chela Hills, has been depopulated by the ravages of wild elephants. Thirty-three or thirty-five wild elephants frequent the villages lying between Nayagaon and Parapunja. Government is requested to at once take measures for putting a stop to the incursions of these wild animals.

The ravages of wild elephants.

PARIDARSHAK.

64. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the prevalence of thefts at Ajmirigunge and the neighbouring villages in the district of Sylhet. Five thefts have taken place within a few days, but the police has not yet succeeded in detecting the thieves.

Thefts at Ajmirigunge in Sylhet.

PARIDARSHAK.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 19th January 1889.

E. J. H. & others—Bengal Sect. Press.—Reg. No. 18560—68—23-1-99.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON
FROM THE FOUNDATION
TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY JOHN STOW

Printed by
I. I. I.

1633

1633

1633

1633

1633